

# HEAD OF TANNMANY FACING EVICTION

Movement to Oust Charles F. Murphy Getting Under Way.

## LITTLE HOPE LEFT FOR HIM

Reform of Organization Sure if Wilson, Glynn and Mitchel Join Hands.

New York, December 7.—Charles F. Murphy's leadership of Tammany Hall and the Democratic organization of the State is threatened more seriously than his intimate friends are willing to admit. It has been suggested in the National Democratic Club, where Mr. Murphy seldom goes, that the leader and those who are known to be his confidants are actually not aware of the details and the strength of the movement among influential Democrats to force his retirement.

As far as this significance on the part of those who are anxious to keep Mr. Murphy informed of the trend of sentiment in the districts, prominent Democrat said at the club last night that as late as the Saturday night before last election day it was believed in the Tammany Hall Building in East Fourteenth Street that Edward E. Metz was certain of election as Mayor. Mr. Murphy's only reply was said on the best authority, at \$10,000 of his own money, against \$5,000, and thus became a contributor to the \$118,000 election winnings which E. E. Smithere gathered in by wagering \$260,000 on varying odds on Mitchell during the campaign. This was a private bet, and not for political effect.

At least as last spring conferences were being held in the downtown district among influential Democrats prominent in the business and professional world regarding the future leadership of Tammany Hall. Opposition to Mr. Murphy's further domination was the basis of the conferences. Men came from Washington to attend them. The matter reached a stage where the sole point left undetermined was whether the movement against Mr. Murphy should attempt his retirement before nominations were made for the municipal campaign. In view of the situation at Washington, where a new administration was struggling with big work, it was decided to postpone action until after the election, the result of which was to have no hearing whatever on the determination of the conference and their supporters to force a change.

**Patronage All That Is Needed.** These conferences have been resumed since the defeat of Tammany Hall in November, a defeat which Edward E. Metcalf's friends openly ascribe to the feeling against the leader of the Democratic party in the city. They have been held in the business district and Brooklyn. William J. Ellison's letter to Mr. Murphy of November 24, in which he suggested a referendum of the leader for the good of the party, is said to have been the outcome of intimate consultation with Democrats who have no idea of trying to destroy the present local party organization, but who want to eliminate the scandalous name which has been harmful to the good name.

The definite plan which has been formed to bring about Mr. Murphy's retirement from the leadership does not contemplate making war upon the present organization, nor the establishment of a new one in its place. The name of Tammany Hall carries with it much sentiment to many of the men who want change in the leadership. All the men of affairs who have participated in the conferences looking to reform from the inside of their party organization have a healthy interest in politics. None are known as politicians as the word is commonly used. But their pride in their democracy is strong.

The conferences in Brooklyn, as in Manhattan, have not been participated in by district leaders or professional politicians or officeholders. There is a community of interest between the conferences on both sides of the river. The

plan sought to be worked out like all political plans, has at its根 to succeed two things—money and high political backing and patronage. The money is ready, with the other requisite—the anti-Murphy people say they can cut the ground from under Mr. Murphy's feet in the State and City.

**Kings Leaders Bipe for Revolt.**

It is pointed out that if Kings County should join the other big counties of the State which went against him at the last primaries—Erie, Monroe, Oneida and Rensselaer leading—the control of the State committee would be lost to Mr. Murphy forever. New York County alone would be left with any considerable delegation, and his strongest supporters start a backbone against Mr. Murphy in the house and borough. With Kings joining the un-state anti-Murphy counties, the leader's position would be much like that of President Huerta in Mexico. It was said at the National Democratic Club last night.

A canvass of the district leaders in Kings County has convinced those at the head of the anti-Murphy movement that all of the twenty-three will be ready to listen to the right sort of political arguments and change their allegiance to the side of Mr. McCooey to a chairman of the county committee who will give to them and the districts the same measure of independence and patronage that they now enjoy. This new chairman, of course, must be a man who can deliver the goods. He must be known, when the movement against McCooey takes active form, as a man who will be recognized by the national, State and city administrations. No kindergartner in politics will be able to kill the bill.

The names of Herman Metz and of William C. Courtney, who married Hugh McLaughlin's daughter, have been put forward in the tentative plan for leading the new Kings County organization. Mr. Metz has great popularity in Brooklyn. Mr. Courtney is wealthy, and a son of former Sheriff Courtney, an old-time political lieutenant of Boss McLaughlin.

The Kings County organization would welcome autonomy, the Brooklyn conference say, and the district leaders of the party, removed from the national, State and city administrations, would make short work of McCooey. Then, with the big contributions up State, they could control the state committee and any future State conventions—the new primary law to be passed provides for such gatherings.

**Glynn and Mitchel Can Help.**

It has been suggested that the administration at Washington will not be disengaged at the success of any movement to change the local leadership. Those who talked privately with Mr. Wilson after he returned from a day at the State Fair at Syracuse last summer recall his indignation at what he bluntly termed "a trick" to have him negotiate with Charles F. Murphy and for him to show proximity with the State leader at the reception table and in a carriage. When Homewood Field Malone was sworn in as collector of the port of New York he said in a little speech that the result of the election in New York was a fortunate one. He added:

"Those leaders of parties who work for purposes of government which are not American and not American never win an defeat a conservative. And I intend to dedicate myself only one campaign, but the rest of my life in this city of New York to a fight for radical changes of party purpose and party leadership."

Governor Glynn, when he was in Washington last week, had a long conference with the President; with Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and with others who have been interested in the policies of this State and city. He said for a future appointment with President Wilson, who was confined to the White House by a cold. Governor Glynn's desire to do the right thing is admitted by the conferees, but they point out that to obtain the legislation he wants at Albany this winter he must depend upon the Senate, which is controlled by Mr. Murphy.

Governor Glynn is to be one of the speakers at the annual dinner of the Honest Ballot Association on Tuesday night, and his speech, which has direct primaries as its subject, will be listened to with great interest. An open break with Mr. Murphy on the Governor's part is not looked for even by the most sanguine of the anti-Murphy men while the legislature is in session.

At the Honest Ballot Dinner Mayor-elect Mitchel, who is expected

# ORIENT RAPIDLY LOSING GLAMOUR

Old-Time Color Gives Way Before English and Americans.

## NATIVE COSTUMES RARE

Even Egypt's Ancient Tombs Now Are Lighted by Electricity.

New York, December 7.—Mrs. George W. Holland, widow of a New York banker and broker, said yesterday that in the course of her third trip around the world, just completed, she found a great many changes in travel conditions of twenty years ago, when she first traveled abroad, even those of ten years ago, when she made her second journey of the kind.

Mrs. Holland, who has lived many years abroad, is widely known in Europe as Lady Holland, but she does not use the title over here. She explained yesterday at the Waldorf that her late husband's father, Sir Thomas Holland, came over from England and settled in Philadelphia, but that he was never naturalized as an American.

This title, she said, is a very useful thing to have over Europe. She expects to remain here until January 1, when she will go to Italy to spend the remainder of the winter.

"The whole of the Orient has become either Anglicized or Americanized," said Mrs. Holland. "You don't see any kind of hotels but English or American, and the primitive accommodations which, in spite of the hardships they sometimes entailed, helped the early travelers along, have given way to comfort and luxury, surpassing that of New York. It makes the round-the-world journey far less interesting. India is now very much Anglicized, while China and Japan have yielded largely to American influences. I am speaking of the people and of their ways, and the hotels and means of getting about."

"Who, in the days of twenty-five years ago has been almost unaffected. It is really only in the poorer quarters of the cities that you see the people going about in costumes which do not show a foreign influence. From the looks of the people you might almost fancy yourself in London or New York. I mean with respect to their clothes and their bearing."

There is some doubt, however, as to whether the meet will take place on the local track next year. For the last two seasons the meets were held here. There has, however, been some complaint by the more Southern of the collectors as to the great distance that they had to travel to compete. For this reason plans were soon put in foot to try to have the meet scheduled in some place either in Richmond or Charlottesville, on the tracks of the Richmond College or of the University of Virginia. Should the meet be held in one of these places the more distant collectors, such as Agricultural and Mechanical of North Carolina, would not have to travel so far.

The result is that nothing you see in the Near and Far East is anything like as interesting as it used to be. It is difficult to find Eastern peoples in their native dress, unless you come across those who dress themselves up especially for tourists.

"The Japan I used to know used to put its head on the ground before you. I'd like to find anybody in Japan these days who would prostrate himself before a foreigner in greeting. Tokyo and Yokohama and Nagasaki, and even Kyoto are filled with the push and go of some oriental city, and the life of the people, which used to be so happy and free from care, seems now to be sober and sad."

In India I talked about the change I noticed with a native who spoke English. "I go Englishman's religion," he said. "I go to horse race. I say 'damn'! I drink whiskey. Nowadays, I don't have to pay to keep priest as I used to."

Still they keep many of their superstitions in that country. At Benares I asked a native why nobody except the Maharajah lived on one side of the river. "Everybody who lives on other side turn into monkey," he replied.

"Then why does not the Maharajah turn into a monkey?" I asked. "He has any number camels and elephants," he replied. "They take him quick across river if he die, otherwise he turn into monkey."

When we first went to Singapore we had to have small boats because there are big docks for both English and German ships. It seems to me the Germans are doing far by the biggest carrying trade to the far East nowadays. Then, coming east from Nagasaki, they stop two days at every port.

"War clouds are hanging all over the horizon," began "Butch" last night. "Just like the day I was born. There was a coal strike a-goin' on. Two things happened in that year, 1874. I was born and the Philadelphia centennial. I acted similar to other children until the age of two, when it was observed that I was not an ordinary child."

"Ever since that day they gave me \$22,000.00 on the ticket in Luzerne County, and I took that little journey to New York, my fame has been growing. It's now at fever heat and bursting point, you would say if it was a

purple grape."

"Here is the next great contribution to the literature of the world."

"Butch" pointed to the manuscripts lying about him on the table, for, he is known, he has sought the quiet of Lansdowne in order to complete his autobiography.

"This is the masterpiece that is going to buy the next special train the second week of January when I take my statue down to Washington and place it in the hall of fame." He paused and read excerpts from his autobiography.

"You want to know how I'm going to pay for that marble bust they're making of me over there in New York and how I'm going to pay for that special train, the wine, the cigars, the band, the engine and the cars, to say nothing of the vocalists, who will be instructed to sing in many languages, especially Irish?" I tell you, he said gleefully. "And what are we going to do if they don't let us put the statue in the Hall of Fame?"

"Give yourself a mental picture of me, I myself, John Jay McDevitt, standing before the committee on arbitration, of the national capital and asking permission to defend my statue. Imagine the pompous gentleman in the frock coat explaining that I can't do it. What will I get out of the national capital without losing my self-respect and the last word in the argument?"

"It's all clear as dominoes to me. I have my purchasing agents out there even now for an island in the West Indian waters, just the size for my kingdom. I'm going to set myself up there, a kingdom and a half, with a not-withstanding war on the United States for the insult offered to the King of Acre. It is to be built on land in that island. And I am to be King of Acre. There are war clouds hanging all around the southern end of the United States, as they are at present. I hardly think they will be off our shores. Now, honest Injin, do you?"

**MINIATURE ALMANAC.**

December 8, 1913.  
HIGH TIDE: 12:55

Sun rises.... 7:14 Morning.... 12:57

Sun sets.... 4:50 Evening.... 1:42

MOON: 12:55

POPE FAVERS RECONCILIATION.

Rome, December 7.—Remuneration

by the Pope of his claims to temporal power is forecast by the announcement



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# "QUALITY TELLS"

so that the tourist really has time to see what there is.

"It has just come to this, that in a tour around the world these days you used to be able to go to see the art and history of the past that make the Oriental countries interesting."

But, of course, New York is always of tremendous interest after an absence. In no other city in the world are there so many beggars in proportion to the population. The poorest people are well dressed and compared with those of other lands, seem to be flourishing. Poverty does not stare you in the face at every turn as it does in most of the big cities of Europe and Asia."

## Shoots Himself in Temple.

Charleston, S. C., December 7.—Benjamin Westendorf, aged fifty-five, of Brooklyn, N. Y., shot himself through the right temple here this afternoon, and is at a hospital in a critical condition. A note to his wife, who is in Brooklyn, was found on a bureau in the room. Physicians say that he probably will die, but that if he survives, he will be blind in both eyes.

## VICTIMS IN BED WHEN SHOT

One Killed and Two Seriously Injured in Strike Region.

Calumet, Mich., December 7.—Arthur James was killed, Thomas Daly was fatally wounded, and Mary Nicholson seriously injured by rifle bullets fired

shot. Three kinds of rifle bullets were imbedded in the walls of the house, and the difference in style in the bullets led to the belief that at least three men fired the ten or twelve shots. Six men are under arrest on suspicion.

The murders aroused great indignation throughout the strike zone, and mass-meetings to-day were held in different places. Speakers condemned acts of lawlessness, of which the murders to-day were the latest. Resolutions were adopted demanding that the sheriff call all men to arms to help the law-breakers, to justice, and to recruit law-abiding citizens to unite in giving peaceable assistance in restoring normal conditions to the strike districts. The strike leaders held meetings, and speakers exhorted the men to stick to the Federation of Miners, and to be prepared to defend their homes from raids by officers.

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